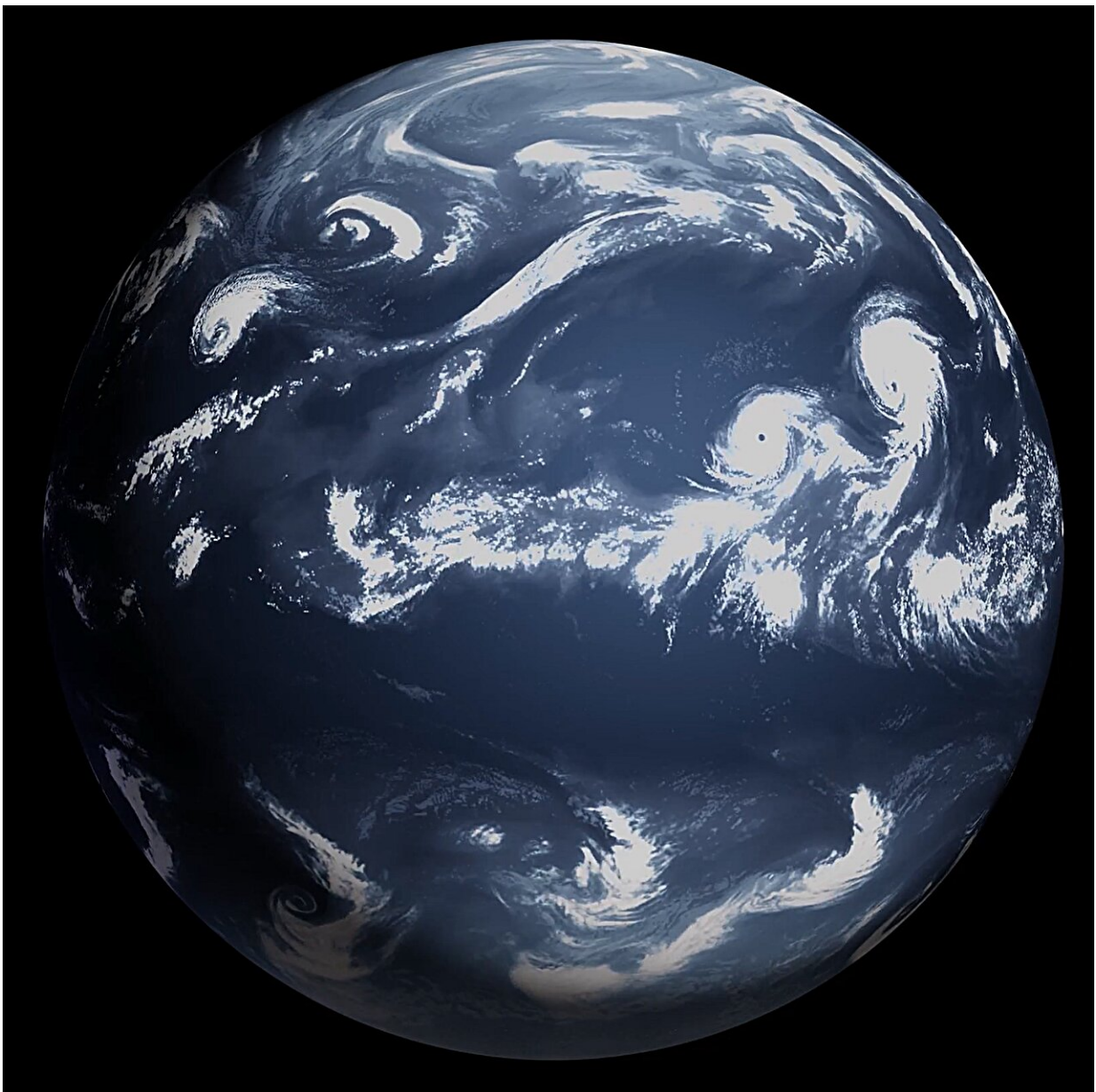


# Kelvin wave research may lead to more accurate forecasting of active hurricane periods

August 28 2024, by Audrey Market

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Simulation of Kelvin waves modeled in MPAS with the Aquaplanet configuration. Credit: University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).

More accurately predicting periods of increased hurricane activity weeks in advance may become possible due to new research published this month [published](#) in the journal *Monthly Weather Review*.

The study, led by the U.S. National Science Foundation National Center for Atmospheric Research (NSF NCAR), shows that twice as many hurricanes form two days after the passing of large-scale [atmospheric waves](#) called Kelvin waves than in the days before. This finding may enable forecasters and emergency managers to anticipate clusters of hurricanes days to weeks in advance.

The research team used an innovative computer modeling approach to tease out the influence of Kelvin waves, which are large-scale atmospheric waves that can extend more than 1,000 miles in the atmosphere and shape global weather patterns.

"If weather forecasters can detect a Kelvin wave over the Pacific Ocean, for example, then they can anticipate that a few days after the wave there will be an uptick in hurricanes forming over the Atlantic," said NSF NCAR scientist Rosimar Rios-Berrios, the lead author of the paper. "This would help them communicate with emergency managers and local governments who could prepare for the likelihood of an active hurricane period and alert the public. This research has the potential to save many lives."

## Aquaplanet

For decades, scientists have noticed that hurricanes form in clusters followed by several weeks of little to no hurricane activity. Several studies have suggested that Kelvin waves could be responsible for the surge in hurricanes, but scientists were unable to separate out other potential factors and prove Kelvin waves were responsible. To overcome this, Rios-Berrios and her colleagues used a novel combination of computer modeling tools to confirm that Kelvin waves do indeed boost hurricane formation.

The research team used a simulation called Aquaplanet that was run on NSF NCAR's Model for Prediction Across Scales (MPAS), which is a next-generation computer model that can capture fine-scale weather phenomena and global-scale atmospheric patterns simultaneously. Aquaplanet is a configuration that simulates a hypothetical world that behaves like Earth, but doesn't have land or seasons. The simplified world acts like a lab and makes it easier to isolate the effects of Kelvin waves on hurricane formation.

The scientists ran the simulations on the Cheyenne supercomputer at the NCAR-Wyoming Supercomputing Center.

To investigate the connection between Kelvin waves and hurricanes, the research team measured the number of days between hurricane formation and Kelvin wave crests. The measurements showed a significant peak after two days, with hurricane development being twice as likely. Because the aquaplanet simulations capture the physical process of hurricane formation, the results go beyond correlation and suggest that Kelvin waves are actually impacting [hurricane](#) formation.

The new study also emphasizes the importance of [recent research](#) that Rios-Berrios co-authored with NSF NCAR postdoc Quinton Lawton

about the need to improve the ability of weather forecast models to simulate Kelvin waves.

"I started this research on Kelvin waves in 2017. It was a big project that took years to go from an idea to scientific results and really highlights why this type of research is so valuable," said Rios-Berrios. "There are still a lot of gaps in scientific knowledge about how hurricanes form and research like this helps us narrow where scientists should focus to better understand these powerful storms."

**More information:** Rosimar Rios-Berrios et al, Modulation of Tropical Cyclogenesis by Convectively Coupled Kelvin Waves, *Monthly Weather Review* (2024). [DOI: 10.1175/MWR-D-24-0052.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR-D-24-0052.1)

Provided by National Center for Atmospheric Research

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